The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5270 號十七百二千五第 日七念月八年戌甲治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1874. 三拜禮 號七月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 6, PROSPERITY, Siamese bark, 474, Möller, Chulai 16th September, Wood.—FUNG-FAT-HONG.

October 6, CARANJAH, Brit. ship, 894, George Cawse, Hamburg 14th June, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Departures.

October 6, PARIS, str., for Saigon and Bangkok.

October 6, H. C. ORSTED, str., for Amoy.

October 6, REGALIA, str., for Singapore.

October 6, FLINTSHIRE, str., for Singapore, Batavia and Samarang.

October 6, H.I.C.M. gun-boat CHEN-TO, for Swatow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 6TH.

Regalia, str., for Singapore.

Flintshire, str., for Singapore, &c.

Valentine, for Newchwang.

Paris, str., for Saigon and Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Prosperity*, from Chulai:—4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Paris*, str., for Saigon, &c.:—195 Chinese.

Per *Regalia*, str., for Singapore:—122 Chinese.

Per *Flintshire*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—1 Cabin and 20 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Prosperity* reports left Chulai on 16th September, and had variable winds and much rain; last four days calm and sultry weather.

The British ship *Caranjah* reports left Hamburg on 14th June. Had light winds to the Equator, which was crossed 35 days out; from thence to Anjer had moderate weather; passed Anjer on 19th September; had light South, S.E. and S.W. winds to 16 N.; then had moderate N.E. monsoon to the port of Hongkong; exchanged signals with the British barque *Orange Grove* on 1st October, in lat. 14.1 N., and long. 113.9 E.; she wished to be reported all well.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Aracan	London	Mch. 8
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 23
Kinfauns Castle	London	June 13
Marina	Penarth	June 18
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Beemah	London	June 24
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Hamilton	Cardiff	June 29
Chinaman	London	July 10
Brema	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Game Cock	New York	July 15
Henriette Behn	Hamburg	July 17
Hankow(s)	London	July 27
Marco Polo(s)	London	Aug. 1
Hongkong (s)	London	Aug. 14
Windhover	London	Aug. 15
Charite	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Maria	Cardiff	Aug. 16

Auction Sale To-day.

BOTTOMLEY & HUGHES, At 12 noon, Damaged Goods.

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/.) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/.) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1025 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20°/.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅟₂₀ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Banks.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORS:

HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.

AUDITORS:

FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER:

E. R. DRURY.

BRANCHES:

BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRAL-ASIA.

AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:

THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK:

MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.

AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office........3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK..........$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

ly 1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

WE Hereby Notify that Mr. JOHN WATERS ceased to be a Partner in our Firm on the 31st March last, and that he no longer signs our Name.

Mr. LUCAS carries on the business.

LUCAS & WATERS.

1m 1411 Hiogo, 15th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN A. H. DROUGHT is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

WESTALL, GALTON & Co.

1m 1444 Foochow, 9th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm or Style of E. I. ELIAS & Co.

Agencies in Calcutta, Bombay, and Singapore.

E. I. ELIAS.

1m 1592 Hongkong, 1st October, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.

1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronising him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 948 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to A. F. ALVES.

tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st November next.

THE HOUSES Nos. 27 and 31, Wyndham Street.

Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to J. A. CARVALHO.

1m 1590 Hongkong, 1st October, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

DWELLING HOUSES in Alexandra Terrace, and No. 19B, Hollywood Road; Water and Gas laid on.

For Particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 563 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, *Hollywood Road.*

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,

THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Apply to A. S. WATSON & Co.

tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 9, Seymour Terrace.

No. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," formerly occupied by J. M. WALTER, Esq.

Nos. 2 and 6, Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "HOTEL D'EUROPE."

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 1480 Hongkong, 11th September, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/.) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓°/.) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/.) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. BOURJAU & Co.,

(On account of the concerned,)

THIS DAY,

the 7th October, 1874, at Noon,—

The Undermentioned MERCHANDISE, ex "*Amanda*," all more or less Damaged by Sea Water:—

10 Bales, each containing 30 pieces, JEANS,
15 " each containing 15 pieces, 15lbs. English DRILLS.
3 Cases, each containing 48 pieces, Assorted SPOT SHIRTINGS.
9 Bales, each containing 50 pieces, 8lbs. T-CLOTHS.
1 Case, containing 50 pieces, White SPOT SHIRTINGS.
1 Bale, containing 50 pieces, 10lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
1 Case, containing Gold-eyed NEEDLES.
36 Boxes, " Dried LYCHEES.
13 " " TOBACCO.
16 Bundles, " MAT-BAGS.

Also, to defray Expenses,—

1 Case COTTONS, unclaimed, ex steamer "*Glengyle*," in June, 1872.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

BOTTOMLEY & HUGHES, *Auctioneers.*

1642 Hongkong, 6th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Macao,

TO-MORROW,

the 8th instant, at One o'clock P.M.,

(Instead of the time previously announced),—

A STEAM LAUNCH,

as she now lies in the inner harbour near the HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S Wharf, with all her APPURTENANCES; the Hulk being more or less injured by the late typhoon, but the Machine is in thoroughly good and working order.

For Further Particulars, apply to

L. A. DE GRAÇA, ROYAL HOTEL, MACAO.

1636 Macao, 6th October, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 9th October, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,

Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony,—

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Rep-Covered COUCHES, Easy CHAIRS and CHAIRS, Mahogany TABLES, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHANDELIERS, Rosewood CARD TABLES, Velvet Table COVERS, Marble-top TEA POYS, Hearth RUGS, Centre CARPETS, Marble-top TABLES, Lady's Work TABLE, SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS with Spring and Hair MATTRESSES, WASHSTANDS, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c., &c., &c.

And

A Bagatelle TABLE, with BALLS, CUES, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1637 Hongkong, 6th October, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 10th day of October, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises,

By Order of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated between Nullah and Albany Lanes, and facing the Praya, Wanchi, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOTS Nos. 428 and 429, and MARINE LOT No. 116, together with the Substantially Built GODOWNS and 16 Chinese HOUSES erected thereon.

For Further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer; the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1578 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at No. 51, Wyndham Street, opposite the Magistracy, on

SATURDAY,

the 10th October, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,

The Property of a Gentleman giving up House-keeping,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Dining Room and Drawing Room CHAIRS, COUCHES, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, BOUFFET, Mantle-Piece MIRRORS, PICTURES, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, Toilet MIRRORS, WASHSTANDS, Gas FITTINGS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, &c., &c.

Also,

1 HANDSOME MAHOGANY GRAND PIANO, BY COLLARD & COLLARD, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLIMATE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1649 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c., AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the Stables, Government House, on

MONDAY,

the 12th October, 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M.,—

The following HORSES and CARRIAGES, &c., the Property of His Excellency Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, &c., &c., prior to his departure for home, viz.:—

A Pair of Handsome American HORSES, quiet in Double and Single Harness, and quiet to ride.

An Australian HORSE (OTHELLO), a good Hack.

Two American CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c.

The above may be seen at Government House Stables till the time of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1646 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

TUESDAY,

the 10th November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—

One 80-h.p. ENGINE, with SHAFTING, COPPER PIPES, &c., complete.

And

Three 60-h.p. BOILERS, with MOUNTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1631 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

Auction.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 9th October, 1874, at Noon,—

Crystal GASALIERS and BRACKETS, CANDLESTICKS, BON-BONS, FANCY TWEED, Toilet SOAP, Toilet SETS, Tea SETS, Coloured Regatta SHIRTS, BOOTS, Jack CHAIN, JAMS, SAUCE, TAPIOCA, ARROWROOT, &c., &c.

And

4 Bales Damaged COTTON.
18 Barrels BEEF.
2 Bales TWINE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1648 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

BIODORON.

BIODORON, as prepared by Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co., from a receipt of which they have lately become the fortunate possessors, is a Stomach Tonic, at once safe, palatable and efficacious; as such it is now confidently recommended to the public.

Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co. have submitted, to several of the Medical men practising in Shanghai, samples of this preparation, and have shown to these Gentlemen at the same time the receipt from which it is compounded. The following are some of the written opinions which Messrs. J. L. & Co. have obtained; they are published by permission of the writers.

"MEDICAL HALL,"
SHANGHAI.

Price—$1 per Bottle, or $9 per Dozen.

Shanghai, 9th June, 1874.

From DR. JAMIESON.

Shanghai, 8th June, 1874.

I have seen the formula from which Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co.'s new preparation BIODORON is compounded. The ingredients employed are powerful vegetable tonics, and in combination are excellently adapted to stimulate the appetite and promote digestion.

BIODORON will, I think, very advantageously replace the usual Sherry and Bitters.

R. ALEX. JAMIESON.

From DR. LITTLE.

Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—The Bottle of "BIODORON" you sent to me I have tested, and it is in my opinion a useful stimulant to the stomach. Having seen the receipt, I am able to certify that its ingredients are all and singly beneficial, and are prepared in a manner which is likely to increase this efficacy.

Yours faithfully,

L. S. LITTLE.

Shanghai, June 6th, 1874.

From DR. HENDERSON.

I have examined a specimen of BIODORON sent to me by Messrs. J. LLEWELLYN & Co. for that purpose, and have also been shown by Messrs. J. L. & Co.'s Manager the receipt from which the preparation is made. It is in my opinion a good stomachic bitter, containing nothing deleterious, and being principally composed of ingredients commonly used by medical practitioners in the treatment of various forms of Dyspepsia.

The mode of preparation is excellent, and this is, I believe, the point to which Messrs. J. L. & Co. attach the most importance.

EDWARD HENDERSON, M.D.

Sold by G. GLASSE, *Victoria Dispensary.*

7d 1623

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,

PURPORTS Visiting PROFESSIONALLY SWATOW, AMOY, and FOOCHOW.

He will be at FOOCHOW about the 8th instant, after which he will visit Amoy, then Swatow.

14d 1594 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that their DEPOT at No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, was OPENED ON THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, with a Stock of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever; and are prepared to execute Orders for any quantity at

TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

The DEPOT will be opened from 5 A.M. till 6 P.M., and ICE can be had at the WORKS at EAST POINT any time during day or night.

Order Books can be obtained either at the DEPOT or at the WORKS.

KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*

1455 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1089 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital..........................$1,000,000
Co-insurers with French Lloyd, Paris...$1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris....................$1,000,000
$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 °/. on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 °/. on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. *FORMOSA*, MORALES, Master, having sprung a leak during the last Typhoon, will require to be Docked for further Inspection and Repairs, upon completion of which she will proceed to her destination.

All her Cargo is being Discharged, Landed, and Stored into the Godowns of the HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents, S. S. "Formosa."*

1528 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE British Bark *ARDENT*, ROBT. CLASPER, Master, having been dismasted during the last Typhoon, will have to be Docked for Repairs, in order to be ready to proceed to her destination.

All her cargo is now being Discharged, Landed and Stored in the HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1530 Hongkong, 25th September, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., *DENTIST*,

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

(Will be absent until about November 10th.)

tf 247 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A Pair of Carriage PONIES and Double HARNESS, the Property of ERNEST DEACON. On VIEW at Mr. WILLIAMS' LIVERY STABLES, until 12th instant.

10d 1610 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1874.

JOHN F. HORGAN, from this date, acts as TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE AGENT, C. F. HOLTON'S term expiring September 30th, 1874.

ICE HOUSE, HONGKONG.

14d 1612 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Ship-Chandlers' Establishment, on account of the late typhoon, has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 108, Queen's Road Central, next to "Stag Hotel."

HOO TY LOONG & Co.

14d 1595 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1874.

NOTICE.

R. P. WILLIAMS, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of ROBERT PENNINGTON WILLIAMS, Deceased, late of Foochow, are requested to furnish Particulars of same to the Undersigned, on or before the 31st day of October next, after which date they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

33d 1557 Hongkong, 28th September, 1874.

VIEWS OF WRECKS AND RUINS CAUSED BY THE TYPHOON.

Will be READY in a FEW DAYS.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

OPPOSITE CLUB GERMANIA.

1551 Hongkong, 29th September, 1874. tf

A YOUNG MAN wishes to offer his Services as a COPYING or SHIPPING CLERK, and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT either in a Mercantile or any other Tradesman's Establishment, volunteering himself for a term of Three Months Free of Wages; after which arrangements may be made for the employment permanently. Address "S. J.," *Daily Press* Office.

1m 1500 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.

(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)

THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by *Fire Insurance* under Open Policies, when required.

For Particulars, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Agents nor the Owners of the Peruvian Ship "*Macao No. 2*" will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the above said Vessel.

1498 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.

tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jy 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.		
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾	do.	do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.

MORE NOVELTIES!!

WONDERS STILL INCREASING.

TO-MORROW EVENING, OCT. 8th.

THIRD Inimitable and Unique Representation, by the World-renowned MAGICIAN and PRESTIDIGITATEUR PROFESSOR VANEK.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

A SERIES OF NOVEL EXPERIMENTS. Different entirely to any produced before in Hongkong, embodying the Choicest Selections of the MAGIC ART.

PART II.

THE MYSTERIOUS MUSICAL PERFORMANCE, "THE DEVIL'S CONCERT."

PART III.

VANEK'S WONDERFUL AGIOSCOPE.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF OPTICAL EXHIBITIONS.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.; to commence at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls and Dress Circle, $2; Second Seats, $1.

Seats obtainable at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.

1644 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"COLUMBIAN"

will leave for the above places at Noon TO-DAY, 7th instant, instead of at the time previously notified.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 6th October, 1874. [2d 1643

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship

"CHINA,"

Captain T. S. Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

10d 1647 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st December.

THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, now occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.

Apply to THOMAS GREEN, *P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.*

tf 1645 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

TAM AYOK and LAU WAN, or their Representatives, are desired to communicate with the Undersigned, respecting a certain Property situated in this Colony, known as INLAND LOT No. 9A.

CALDWELL AND BRERETON, *Solicitors,* 29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

3i 1611 Hongkong, 1st October, 1874.

WANTED, by a Respectable Young Person, accustomed to Travel, a SITUATION as ATTENDANT on a LADY, or TO TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN, about to proceed to Europe. Good References. Address "B. M.," *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1618 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1874.

WANTED by the Advertiser to occupy some hours daily in any Mercantile Office or Bank, during the lapse of a few months. Address "G.," care of this Paper.

7d 1628 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents, at this Port, for the Boston Board of Underwriters, and The Record of American and Foreign Shipping.

FRAZAR & Co.

1m 1509 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

AS I intend to Leave the Colony by the next Mail Steamer, and am therefore about Closing my Business, I request that Parties having ACCOUNTS with me will please settle them before the 10th proximo.

AHMED SOAB.

12d 1556 Hongkong, 28th September, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in Godowns of about 12,000 tons Capacity, at Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Trustee,*

Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.'s *Estate.*

1320 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *ULYSSES*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th instant, for shipment per *AGAMEMNON*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

6d 1638 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

THE BRITISH STEAMER *CHINA*, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

1632 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

STEAMSHIP *ALBAY*.

CARGO is now being SALVED ex abovenamed Vessel. From the Damaged Condition of the Manifest and Documents received, it is difficult to trace the Ownership of the Goods. Consignees are particularly requested to send to the Office of the Undersigned, as soon as possible, a Memo. of Marks, Numbers, and Description of their Cargo.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents, Steamer "Albay."*

1615 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

O. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.

FD, 1/85, ... 35 cases Beer.

Ex "Amazone," 7th September.

H in diamond, Nos. 57/59, 3 pkgs. Merchandise.

Rx, ... 1 cask Wine.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI, A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*); MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " REDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" ..... " Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 7TH, 1874.

We had in yesterday's paper again to record the seizure of a junk leaving Hongkong, under circumstances which leave room to believe that there was the greatest irregularity practiced in the capture. Of course it will be too much to imagine that anything will be done in this matter, as it is now the recognised rule to allow the Chinese to do pretty much what they like as to seizures. It is clear, however, that the policy of late adopted by the Local Government amounts to giving up the whole matter to the Chinese, and withdrawing even the semblance of protection from the junks trading with this Colony. There may be grave State reasons for adopting this course, but it is well to recognise fully the price which we are paying for keeping up this eminently conciliatory policy with the Chinese. It is nothing less than placing the junk trade under the rule of the Chinese; and permitting them to coerce vessels leaving this port in any way they think most to their advantage. The manner in which pressure of this kind is brought to bear is of the most unscrupulous character, and is such that no junk is safe from exactions or even from confiscation, and it appears that all the shippers by junks in the Colony run similar risks. If one of the revenue cruisers or of the Mandarin junks under their protection overtake a junk on which there is found a small article of contraband, the junk and the whole cargo are held liable to seizure, and this has actually been done in many cases. It is true that this extraordinary practice seems to be the custom in China, but it is unreasonable and unjust in the extreme. The effect of it, we learn, has been to open the door to a system of squeezing of a most oppressive character. It seems that a *ruse* of a peculiarly Chinese nature is frequently put into practice, by which junks and cargoes are seized, actually without any semblance of a just cause. A junk being about to leave Hongkong, an accomplice of the searching junks applies to ship a package of some sort, and sends some muskets or other contraband goods on board without informing the junk man of their nature. The junk is stopped the moment she leaves the harbour, and the single case of contraband goods is held to be sufficient to justify the seizure of the whole of the cargo as well as the ship. This *ruse*, it is perhaps needless to say, is carried out without the cognisance of the captains of the foreign-commanded cruisers, but they are made the unwitting means of carrying out this system of plunder—as it can be called little else. The seizure is made by them under the idea that it is *bond fide*, and they and the Chinese get a considerable share of the value of the ships and cargoes thus taken. It is impossible for the junks to steer clear of this kind of persecution, except by making some species of compromise with the representatives of the Customs actually in the Colony, and they no doubt hope to drive matters to the latter point, when they will be able to raise just as much revenue as they please upon the trade of Hongkong. It is quite possible, however, that in some cases this may not at present be feasible, or it may not be to the interests of the cruisers and the native boats in conjunction with them to come to any compromise at all, and in that case of course no quarter is shown. However this may be, there is no doubt that in a large number of instances, the plan above described is resorted to, and it is needless to point out that it is monstrously unjust and oppressive to the junk trade with this Colony. How such a system is allowed to go on without any protest being made with regard to it, it is difficult to understand, except upon the supposition that the Home Government are deliberately determined to sacrifice the interests of Hongkong to their general policy with China, and have sent out strict instructions to their representatives both here and at Canton to adopt that course.

THE *Foochow Herald*, in a rather florid article, calls attention to the inconveniences resulting from the absence of a regular mail service with that port; and takes occasion to urge upon the agents of the popular line of steamers upon which Foochow is generally dependent for the conveyance of mails, that they should endeavour to consult public convenience in the matter, and fix the departures of their steamers at such times as will secure their carrying the mails from Hongkong shortly after they arrive. The *Herald* loses the chance of pressing its views with considerably more weight, by only speaking of the mails to Foochow, while the remarks apply equally to the mail from Foochow to this Colony for conveyance home, in respect to which great inconvenience has been at times experienced by merchants and others, whose correspondence must be defective until they have received their advices from that port. We do not know whether there is any very great cause for the complaints which are made by our Foochow contemporary, of a want of care as to the public convenience on the part of the agents of the steamers. On the whole we believe they have done their best, and in fact much more than many others would have done, under existing circumstances. We have never been able to understand why the Home Government cannot be induced to do something in the way of granting a subsidy for the conveyance of mails to and from Foochow. It seems a very strange omission that the mail service with China should not include Foochow as one of the regular ports, as its trade is of great importance, and being mainly in tea, necessitates a heavy correspondence with home. The mails are upon the whole brought with commendable regularity by the private steamers of Messrs. LAPRAIK, but at times they do not arrive in Hongkong in time to enable those here to take cognizance of their correspondence and act upon it before the outgoing home mail by which they have to be sent off. If a subsidy were granted, no doubt the owners of these steamers would be willing to guarantee their arrival in Hongkong at such a time as would fit in with the departure of the home steamers, and thus enable people in Hongkong to send their advices with much more convenience and in a perfect form. It is to be hoped that the notice which has been attracted to the subject in Foochow may lead to some steps being again taken to induce the Home Government to fill up the hiatus which has so long existed in the China mail service.

We observe that the damage done to the Old Civil Hospital in the typhoon is being remedied.

A new roof is speedily being placed on stop of the Gaol, for the comfort of prisoners, but the flagstaff at the Peak still leans over to the Westward, in its helpless condition.

Since the typhoon the contractor for the drain in Arbuthnot Road has been terribly lagging in his work, and if it do not go on faster than at present, we may calculate on the two "no thoroughfare" boards being taken down by Christmas next.

We observe that the Steam Fire Engine House at No. 5 Police station is being pulled down, and the engines are placed in a house in the commissariat compound, next to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s store. A wooden tramway has been laid down from the Queen's Road to the Engine House.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

London, 26th September, 1874.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the Grand-mastership of Freemasons.

SPAIN.

General Moriones has defeated four Carlist Battalions at Carrascal.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1874.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 6th.

BEFORE CHAS. MAY, ESQ.

The cases before his Worship were trivial and of little public interest. Ng Ahing a coolie was fined 50 cents, for throwing rubbish on the Praya—official care for the health of the Colony being undiminished. A Marine on board the *Princess Charlotte* paid $1 fine for the amusement of getting drunk and throwing the fish about the market; and another Marine (from the *Curlew*) appeared in one of those foggy cases where chair coolies claim payment from drunken men, and had to pay up $1 fine, and 50 cents amends for damage done to the chair. A coolie who was quarrelling and fighting with another, in the Queen's Road, was fined $1.

SUPREME COURT.

6th October.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

JENSEN *v.* OW AWING, $220.86.—Mr. Sharp appeared for the defendant and asked for an adjournment of the case, on the ground that there was a set-off or cross-action, and it would be better to hear the two cases at one time. The case was accordingly adjourned till Friday next.

ARDOOLA *v.* SA-IA, $8.50.—This was a claim for non-delivery of clothing in the defendant's custody. Plaintiff could not prove his case, and he was accordingly nonsuited.

MAN AKEUN *v.* CHEONG-TIN YAN AND OTHERS, $145.—Mr. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff. This was a case adjourned from last Tuesday, at the defendant, Cheong Tin Yan, then said that two others, Chang Heo and Yang He Foo, were those who drew up the agreement and signed that they would pay the plaintiff, as manager of the Tee Keon Look, the acting company at the theatre at British Kowloon, and these two names were added as defendants. The claim was for a balance of the money to be paid, as per agreement, and the defence was that the plaintiff's company had not fulfilled their part of the agreement, and were entitled to no more than what had been paid. After a great amount of evidence on both sides, his Honor adjourned the case to next Tuesday.

IN REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I am not going to bore you or the public with further arguments showing want of ordinary logic in "Fair Play's" letter, save to remark that he has not yet shewn how, if it was a fit night for policemen to go out as reliefs, it was not a fit night for them to go out to relieve suffering humanity. However, the petition now going round for signature—already widely signed—and to be presented to the Governor, will shew which side is right. "Fair Play" or the Public. Let us leave the matter to that test, as, failing the Local Government, we have redress to the wisdom of a Home one.

"Fair Play" shews his nobility of character by objecting to the term "Eurasian" being applied to some of the inhabitants of Macao, but he does not object to call persons he knows nothing about "Niggers." The breeding displayed by this is obvious.

"Fair Play" would have had a better case had he held up Mr. Deane as the "scapegoat" of the blundering Government, with their unworthy-of-a-school-boy despatches, a position Mr. Deane unhappily has been placed in, despite his unfitness to hold his present post.

Your, &c.,
FAIR PLAY (THE NIGGER!)
Hongkong, 6th October, 1874.

THE TONIC SOLFAISTS.

The Council of the Tonic Sol-fa College have acknowledged the reply of the Committee of Council on Education to their memorial on the subject of music in training colleges, "sincerely and cordially thanking their lordships for the important concessions they have made in the direction of their wishes." These concessions (in Sir Francis Sandford's letters of August 29th, 1873, and July 11th, 1874) they state to be—First, the restoration of the ear tests. Second, the making the sight test to be the same in both notations. Third, the making of the Christmas Examination papers, as far as possible, equivalent in meaning, in whichever notation they may be answered. Fourth, the making the staff notation questions for tonic sol-fa students non-essential, the full number of marks being obtainable without them; and, fifth, the appointment of an assistant examiner whom their lordships understand to be "thoroughly conversant with the tonic sol-fa system and notation."

SUEZ.

The town of Suez, says Consul West, in his Commercial Report for last year, is as much neglected as ever, and local officials, sanitary or other, are as little inclined as formerly to attend to the cleanliness or salubrity of the town, confining their efforts to the exaction of obstructive quarantine measures under the orders of the Egyptian Board of Health, while no arrangements whatever are made either for lodging the pilgrims, or for removing the débris and filth which inevitably accumulate in the open spaces in the town, where they are permitted to camp regardless of all order or cleanliness. No facilities whatever are provided for them either for camping or for embarking and disembarking. And while the Khedive has been induced to spend many thousands pounds in building and dredging a spacious wet dock, which is useless even for his own steamers, not a single effort has been made either to improve the town or to extend facilities for the local traffic; and, although the Customs revenue must have considerably increased of late years, no shed or cover whatever has yet been erected to afford shelter to the goods that are landed at Suez, notwithstanding that a very heavy charge is made on all goods that are allowed to remain on what are considered the Custom-house premises without being cleared. Suez, adds the Consul, seems, indeed, to be treated as though it were not part of the dominions of the Khedive, and unless some European can manage to make a "plant" on the Viceroy in the shape of a contract, does not appear to be worth the attention of the Egyptian Government.

GOOD ADVICE.

It is curious to watch the face of a man who, instead of solid aid which he is too selfish to offer, gives in abundance "good advice" which costs him nothing. His expression is grave, and sometimes in the case of a good actor it seems troubled and slightly flushed with emotion. He would like you to believe that all his words gush straight from his heart and flow impulsively towards you as a river towards the sea. His voice is always low, and soft, insinuating, confidential, and caressing. His hands, however, and his eyes are generally restless and uneasy. He dare not look at one long in the face, for fear of laughing, just as the augurs at Rome when their glances met; and he does not know what to do with his hands, for, like the schoolboy who recites a lesson, he is retailing maxims which he knows by heart, without feeling them; and in such cases it requires the talent of a very good comedian to suit the action to the word. As to the man who receives the "good advice," his countenance depends, of course, upon his character; if he be credulous, he will accept your counsels with the conviction that you are a good friend to him, and that you "mean well," without being able to give him any material assistance. He will accordingly thank you for your good advice in the embarrassed tone of a man who receives a present with which he does not know what to do with—a cartload of pebbles, for instance; the pebbles take up a great deal of room, and are perfectly useless, but he is afraid to send them back, for fear of offending you. He keeps them, therefore, but wishes from the bottom of his heart that your generosity would take a more serviceable form. If, however, he chance to be a sceptic, having often lavished upon others the spurious charity which you are bestowing upon him, it will be very easy to see by his face what he thinks of your "good advice." Notwithstanding all his desire to be courteous, he will look exactly like a crossing-sweeper to whom you give a bad penny.—*The World*.

CHINESE CUSTOMS IN NEW MEXICO.

A curious set of people has been lately discovered by Captain W. C. Manning in a village in North-Western New Mexico, just south of the border line between that territory and Colorado, and of whom a description is given in the *Denver News*, a Colorado paper. A strong wall surrounds the village, which contains houses sufficient to accommodate 4,000 people. The population has, however, dwindled to about 1,800. The language and some of the customs of the inhabitants correspond to the language and customs of the Chinese. The women are of the true Celestial type. They dress themselves and their hair in Chinese fashion. Their religion is described as "barbarously magnificent." Montezuma is their deity. His coming is looked for at sunrise each day. Immortality is part of their creed. The priest have heavily embroidered robes, used for unnumbered years. The ceremonies of worship are formal and pompous. The morality of the people is unimpeachable. They keep a record of events by means of tying peculiar knots in long cords. Their government is a Conservative Republic. Power is vested in a council of thirteen caciques. Six of them are selected for life. Old men are generally chosen, in order that their terms of office may not be inordinately long. The remaining seven are selected from time to time. One of them is the Executive Chief; another is a sort of Vice-President. There is a war chief and a chief of police. These seven caciques are usually young men. They serve but a few months. Suffrage is universal, and civilization is "quite far advanced." Woman, as might be expected under these circumstances, is held in the highest possible respect and veneration. Nothing is too good for her, and her only duties are those of housekeeping. This isolated community has maintained its traditions unbroken for at least three and a half centuries, and it is, in fact, a paradise for women and priests.

FATAL RESULT OF "LARKING."

An inquest was held at the Northern Hotel, Brighton, on the body of William Henry Page, a salman, who died from injuries received while "larking" at the Brighton Railway Station, on Monday night, with another flyman, named Newman.

Caleb Newhall, a flyman, said he was standing outside the station in company with deceased and a man named Godley, when Newman came up. A good deal of "chaff" and joking passed between deceased and Newman, who remarked, "If you pass insinuations on my wife, I shall smack you on the side of the head." He then gave Page a back-handed blow, and he fell down on his head, witness thought, through catching his foot in the "partition." He lay insensible, and Newman, seeing an ex-policeman named Dawes coming along, tried to arouse him by striking him. Witness said, "Don't strike him; the man is stunned," Both men were sober at the time. Page made no reply to Newman's remark. The two were joking with each other, with their hands in their pockets, and the blow struck by Newman was not in earnest; it was "all a lark." Page was put in a fly and driven home.

Albert Godley said the blow given by Newman was a pretty "sniffish" one. Dawes stood deceased up against his cab, but he pitched forward and fell on his face, cutting his nose. In reply to the coroner witness said he thought Newman was a little bit cross, but he did not think he meant to knock deceased down.

The witness Dawes said that when deceased fell he raised him up and placed him against the wheel of his fly. He said, "I can stand here"; but directly he let go deceased swung round and fell on his face. In attempting to catch him, witness fell with him, cutting his nose and bruising his cheek.

Other witnesses having been examined,

Mr. J. E. Nicholls, surgeon, said death was caused by blood pouring into the brain from a fracture of the skull. He was inclined to think the fracture was caused by the fall.

The jury considered for about an hour, and then found as their verdict "That deceased's death was caused by the blow struck by Newman," adding that they did not think the blow was struck with the intent to injure.

The Coroner said this was equivalent to Manslaughter," and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

TORTURE OF THE BOOT.

(*Daily News.*)

The torture of the boot, was a punishment well known to our ancestors, and its revival in another fashion amongst us is not a circumstance to be regarded with satisfaction. The number of "kicking cases," as they are called, which have been recently reported from the provinces, and especially from the mining districts, is absolutely appalling. The Judges have more than once expressed themselves to visit this species of violence with condign punishment, but it would seem that their words, or the judicial sentences pronounced by them, have not had much effect. The female as well as the male rough would appear to have adopted the boot as a weapon of offence. A woman has just been sent to prison at Manchester for having kicked her child, three years old, like a football, first about and around a beershop, and then into the street. Two deaths are, moreover, recorded arising from this same practice—one at West Houghton, of a wife finished off in this style by her husband; the other of a painter at Stockton, who had been set upon with the bluchers, some time ago, by a puddler. The subject was recently referred to by an eminent legal functionary, who gave it as his opinion that a radical improvement could not be expected until the class from whom the kickers crop up had been more thoroughly leavened by education. Nobody would think of denying so obvious and respectable a truth, but the process of amelioration, even with all we are doing in the name of culture, is necessarily slow, while the navvy or the furnace maker, with these revolting propensities for the gratification of his rage, is an abiding and continuing species. The man who uses the boot, it may be remarked, seems in most instances to mean murder, downright murder, and nothing short of it. It is hard to see where an immediate remedy lies except in asserting the law in a stern and inflexible manner whenever Justice can lay her hands upon one of the offenders. To be lenient with them is to be cruel to an extent of which it is very difficult to estimate the full responsibility; and even for assaults, which are not persisted in until the victim has been bruised and battered beyond all hope of recovery, the criminal should not be visited with an inadequate measure of punishment, merely because he had exhausted his savage passion before the object on which he had spent his fury had passed out of existence.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

At Bow-street police-court, London, a woman brought her son, a lad of fifteen, before Mr. Flowers, and charged him with stealing a coat worth 2s. The mother said the boy was the worry of her life. He would do nothing to earn a living, and had been repeatedly charged with stealing. On this occasion he took the coat from a drawer and pawned it for 2s. It was a great trial to her to appear against her own flesh and blood, but she was bound to do it for the sake of her other children, who were being corrupted by him.

Mr. Flowers: But whose coat did he steal?

The prisoner: It was my own coat, your worship. I asked my mother to give me a breakfast, and she said, "Go and earn one," and said she wasn't going to let me take the food out of my little brothers' and sisters' mouths. I wasn't going to starve, was I? so I goes and gets my own best coat to raise a meal on. What was I to do? I couldn't get no work, and I hadn't got no money.

The mother: He won't work, your worship. He openly boasts that it's only fools that work.

Mr. Flowers: I am sorry to say that a good many of his class appear to be of the same opinion, and the consequence is that a vast number of German workpeople find it answer their purpose to come over to this country and do it for them.

The mother: The coat was not his own. I had put it aside and promised him if he was a good boy he should wear it. It's not the only thing he has robbed me of.

The prisoner: It ain't me as thieves, your worship; it's my little brothers. (To the mother): Didn't Tommy go and steal the till next door, and didn't you have to pay the money for him? And didn't Sammy prig the——

The mother: It's false, your worship. I have enough to bear with, for my poor husband is queer and can't work to help me to support the children.

Mr. Flowers: It is certainly a very happy family altogether. But I don't think the boy thought he was stealing the coat, which he supposed to be his own, although he must be a very bad boy.

The pawnbroker, who was ordered to give up the coat, claimed the 2s., which he had advanced upon it, but was told he could not demand it, and the boy claimed it. 7jd. in coppers taken from him by the police, but which was handed to the mother. As this was no doubt the balance of the sum raised on the coat it was eventually given up to the pawnbroker, with the mother's consent.

DEAN STANLEY ON RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

On August 17th the Dean of Westminster preached to a large congregation in the Abbey. Every seat was occupied, and numbers had to stand throughout the service. The sermon was based on the words, "Two men went up to pray—the one was a Pharisee, and the other a Publican." Referring to the narrow-minded and sectarian spirit in which men, individually and collectively, were in the habit of thanking God that they were not as other men, he said in the eyes of St. Paul Cæsar and Cæsar's ministers were not less truly ordained of God and not less His ministers, than the pastors and presbyters on whom Paul himself had laid his hands. And to come later down, he might venture to say that in the impartial judgment of history Henry Plantagenet was more completely on the side of religious liberty than Becket in the height of his assertion of spiritual independence. Some of the great spiritual movements of Christendom had often been begun by the great lay world abolishing evils which the Pharisees of the ecclesiastical world often would not touch with their little finger. There was no such sharp distinction between the material and the spiritual, the sacred and profane, as some would have us believe. The spiritual might be found on the thrones of kings and rulers, and the material in the cells of hermits. The sacred and the Christian had often been found in the decrees of judges, and the profane and worldly in the decrees of councils. There have been narrow-minded Pharisees of the world and of the State, and there have been unselfish, simple-minded publicans of the Church. There had been times when the great secular society had despised the hard-working, pure-minded, simple-hearted Christians, or Catholics, or Puritans, with a spiritual pride as lofty and as empty as ever was that with which priest or saint or Covenanter looked down on the unregenerate and the reprobate of the world. "God, I thank thee"—such, in spirit and almost in word was the expression of the great Roman historian Tacitus—"I thank thee I am not as the miserable sect called by the infamous name of Christians, odious to all mankind." "God, we thank thee," said the philosophers of France, "that we are not like those benighted men who converted the barbarous tribes or erected the Gothic cathedrals." "I thank thee," said the splendid Pope, Leo X., "that I am not as this ignorant monk, Martin Luther." "God, we thank thee," said the great movers of the political and social revolutions of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries in England, "that we are not as those fanatics"—the blind poet of Bunhill-row, and the wandering tinker of Bedford, or the scrupulous Bishop who could not accept the Act of Settlement, or the Lincolnshire pastor who spent his long life in itinerant preaching; and yet those early Christian martyrs, those mediæval missionaries and monks of Wittemberg, were mightier in the long run run even than Tacitus or the encyclopedists of France, or the philosophers of the Renaissance. And those wayward Christians in England, as they seemed to be—John Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost," John Bunyan, the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," Bishop Kent, author of the Morning and Evening Hymn, John Wesley, the author of the religious revival in England, went down to their graves as much deserving of the praise of true statesmen and philosophers, even as Clarendon and Bolingbroke, as Walpole and Hume. In short, the result of this parable was to teach each man to seek to know his own secret failings, and to look justly, calmly, and charitably on those of others, remembering that in the judgment of our Maker often the last shall be first, and the first last, and often he that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.—*Daily News*.

One of the judges of the Royal Court at Jersey committed suicide by shooting himself. He had lately been suffering from illness and mental depression.

A CHARGE OF LIBEL UPON A ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.—A SCENE IN COURT.

(*Daily News.*)

Mr. S. E. Purcell, proprietor of the *Westminster Gazette*, appeared before Mr. Flowers at Bow-street, in answer to a summons charging him with publishing libels upon Mr. John R. Herbert, R.A.

Mr. George Lewis conducted the prosecution, and Mr. F. Meade defended.

Mr. Lewis said that he appeared for Mr. Herbert, the Royal Academician, to prosecute the defendant for publishing a libel on his client in a paper called the *Westminster Gazette*. The defendant, it might be mentioned with surprise, occupied the position of clerk in the Bank of England, and had yet been able to find time to busy himself in the concerns of this paper, and to publish libels against a gentleman whose years, great artistic fame, and position as a public servant, intrusted with important duties by the Crown, should have saved him from such infamous persecution. To make matters worse, the paper professed to be an organ of the Roman Catholics, and these calumnies were circulated among the people of his own religious persuasion, and to such an extent had the peace of mind of himself and family been outraged, that he felt completely incapacitated to execute the commissions entrusted to him. Mr. Lewis referred to the late proceedings against Mr. Pugin at the Westminster Police-court, and his committal for trial before a jury, who found the documents complained of scurrilous, although not amounting in law to actual libel. Pending this trial the libels complained of were published by defendant, at the instigation of Mr. Pugin, who had kept up a system of daily and hourly persecution. Mr. Herbert's house had been repeatedly advertised for sale—people had been sent to him on every conceivable pretence to annoy him, and copies of these libels had been even sent to the cook and housemaid, and other domestic servants of his establishment. Printed placards had been exposed, announcing the publication of these libels, and some of them had been even addressed to him at this court, and had just been placed in his hands. He would read a sample of them:

"THE EYE OF THE PIGUT.

"Sir,—At this moment ask yourself, 'Did I not try to cajole Pugin out of a horse worth £4,000 for £2,000; did I not, in conjunction with others, act as though he dare not strike a blow in his defence; did I not, under the impression that he was penniless, exclaim, 'Now I have drawn my sword it shall not be sheathed until it is covered with glory or gore?'

"'Did I not resort to every dirty and filthy trick to avoid paying my just liabilities?

"'Have I not loved my 'louis' more than my honour?

"'Am I not a cur of the worst breed to have shirked opening my own letters, and to have requested my wife to keep them from my sight?

"'Am I not a coward of the most contemptible nature to have made such a request, and then to have gone howling about the country, 'I did not mind so long as his letters were addressed to myself, that I could endure; but to have placed them in the hands of one's wife exceeds the bounds of endurance?'

"'Am I not a dog, too contemptible to be worth kicking, for having apologised to Edward Barry for having written what I believed to be true?

"'Have I not justly incurred the wretchedness I am suffering? Shall I not be a man utterly ruined both in reputation and purse?

"'Will not the evidence that will be admitted at the trial make one wish I had never been born?

"'Can I deny that I am a perjurer?

"'Can I deny that I am a slanderer?

"'Can I deny that such conduct as I have been guilty of makes me, even in my own estimation, more stinking than the dunghills, more foul than the cesspools to which Pugin has referred?

"'Have I gained anything by dragging an influential friend and kind patron into the vortex where my folly and rascality has (*sic*) driven me?

"'Have I not, after the habit of the monkey, sought for cat's-paws to do my dirty work?

"'Have I not conspired to effect this man's ruin?

"'Have I got a hope on earth left?

"'Can I expect mercy hereafter?

"'Now, sir, if you have courage to read this, the above examination of your conscience, is there an interrogatory that you can answer in the negative with any satisfactory result? I will now leave you to your reflections, and I do not envy you, but remain, E. Welby Pugin.

"John Herbert, Esq., R.A."

Harvey Edward Simpson—I carry on business in Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, as a general publisher. I know the defendant, Mr. Purcell, as the proprietor of the *Westminster Gazette*. The number for July 25th of that paper contained a supplement. On the 24th Mr. Purcell came into our shop, and I mentioned to him the number of placards I had seen in Westminster, and he said that the paper would sell better that week as there was a supplement. We sold between 50 and 70 papers of that date.

Cross-examined by Mr. Meade—The paper itself bears no reference to the supplement, and the supplement does not contain the editor, printer, or the publisher's name.

Mr. Edward Biaggani—I live at 7, Upper Thames-street. The office of the *Westminster Gazette* is in Wine-office-court. I am there once or twice a week. The business of the paper is conducted at Mr. Whitfield's, in the Strand. I have seen these placards, and I believe there was one put up in Wine-office-court without authority by our boy, named Horace. It was pulled down within an hour. Mr. Purcell is the proprietor and editor of the paper. I received the supplement on the afternoon of the day the paper itself came. I sent a portion of the supplements to Mr. Whitfield, and some to Mr. Simpson. I only sent three quires altogether. I sent about one dozen of these placards with them. I was told to do so by the man who brought them. I had never seen him before. I have nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the paper. I have only the advertisement department.

Cross-examined by Mr. Meade—About 50 copies are usually sent to me to do what I like with. I sent them to my advertisers. The supplement did not come in the usual way, nor did it come from our printer. I had no commands from Mr. Purcell to send the supplements mentioned to the publishers.

Re-examined by Mr. Lewis—The man who brought me the supplements told me he came from Mr. Pugin's. The circulation of the *Gazette* is between one and ten thousand, but I don't know what it is exactly. It might be 1,000 or 10,000.

By Mr. Flowers—It is not "the largest circulation in the world." (Laughter.)

Henry Hutton—I am employed by Mr. Whitfield, of 178, Strand. He is now at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. The *Westminster Gazette* is sold at our office. I saw several of the 25th July sold there.

Thomas Danks, printer, Orane-court, Fleet-street—I printed the supplement (produced) of the 25th July. I printed 4,000 copies of it. The manuscript was left by Mr. Pugin, and I returned it to him, I think. The copies were taken away by Mr. Pugin's servants.

Mr. John Kinder, Milford-lane, Strand, printer of the *Westminster Gazette*—I never saw that placard before. I was out of town at that time myself. My manager, Mr. Horace Hart, conducted the business. I print the *Gazette* for Mr. Purcell.

Mr. John Rogers Herbert—I reside at The Chimes, Kilburn. I am a Royal Academician, and 63 years of age. There is an action pending against me, brought by Mr. Pugin; but he has never brought it for trial. I prosecuted Mr. Pugin, and he was committed for trial for libel. At that time I saw Mr. Purcell. He became bail for him, and said in open court that he was editor of the *Westminster Gazette*. Upon the night previous to the trial at the Central Criminal Court I received a document (produced). I produce two copies of the *Westminster Gazette*, sent to the housemaid and the cook in my service. I have read the letter in the *Gazette*, 25th July, 1874. I do not owe Mr. Pugin one farthing, and I have not resorted to any "dirty and filthy" trick to avoid paying him what I owe. My house, the one I built, has been advertised for sale, and telegrams, six or seven a day, have been received by me, causing me considerable annoyance. I have not done two days' work since the 6th of April in consequence of this. I have important work to do at the House of Lords, and I cannot do it from the annoyance. There is a letter in the *Gazette* signed "W. E. G.," the initials of Mr. Gladstone. He was a witness at the trial for libel. The letter was not written by Mr. Gladstone.

Cross-examined—I am not in the habit of reading the *Westminster Gazette*. I do not usually waste my time, but I read the supplement of the 25th. I read the article headed "Pugin as honoured name," and it was an honoured name once.

Mr. Wilfred Herbert—I am the son of Mr. Herbert. I bought a copy of this paper for the 25th July.

Mr. Lewis then asked that the case might be adjourned, and it was ultimately arranged to adjourn it for a week, that time being convenient for all parties.

As the parties were about to leave the court, a man forced himself into the attorneys' box, where Mr. Herbert was seated, and threw a document at him, exclaiming, "I serve you with a writ."

Mr. Lewis drew the attention of the Court to this proceeding, alike insulting to the Court and to Mr. Herbert, and evidently done at the instigation of Mr. Pugin himself, who was then standing behind him.

Mr. Flowers indignantly protested against such conduct, and demanded to know who the intruder was.

The man said he was a solicitor's clerk, and admitted that he served the writ at the suit of Mr. Pugin.

Mr. Flowers said this conduct was highly improper, by whoever it might have been instigated, and Mr. Pugin, stepping forward, proceeded to justify himself with great vehemence of manner, and with abuse of Mr. Herbert.

A son of Mr. Herbert rose and reminded the Court that if this sort of conduct was pursued towards his father, the peace would not be preserved.

Mr. Flowers admitted that the provocation was very great, and he only regretted that Mr. Herbert was too sensitive to be indifferent to these proceedings. No doubt protection must be afforded him if this sort of thing continued, and he should at once grant a summons against Mr. Pugin for libel, and he thought the case ought to be heard before Friday.

Mr. Meade, on behalf of Mr. Purcell, sincerely trusted that his client would not be prejudiced by the conduct of Mr. Welby Pugin, with whom the defence in this case had nothing whatever to do. He (Mr. Meade) had already shown, by extracts from the *Westminster Gazette*, that the conduct of Mr. Pugin had been admonished in that journal, which had desired to preserve an impartial spirit.

Mr. Pugin expressed regret at the service of the writ in court, and repudiated it, and eventually the proceedings were adjourned, amidst some confusion, for a week.

BASE-BALL.

(*Saturday Review.*)

As a man's nature is most readily detected in his unguarded moments, so the characteristics of a nation appear most clearly in its games. The coolness, persistency, and careful skill of the English find an apt field for their exercise in cricket. The nervous fiery temperament of the Gaul allies itself happily to his love of finesse, his possession of the *esprit Gaulois*, in the quick yet well-planned combat of the foil. The same tendency to let off superfluous energy by the means of personal conflict which belongs to the fencing schools of Paris assumes a form which has a more serious and a more grotesque side among the students of Germany. With them the harmless encounter of buttoned foils is replaced by the duel with the *schläger*, a blade peculiar to the German Universities, which from its combined tenuity, flexibility, and sharpness, may be said to resemble a harlequin's wand with a razor's edge. To mitigate the savagery of the contests which might be entered into with such dangerous weapons as these, the practical good sense which pertains to the German character stepped in and muffled the student duellists to the chin in impenetrable paddings, while it protected their eyes with iron-rimmed spectacles. So thick is the leathern armour provided for the warriors that many of the cuts delivered with the keen blade are parried by the wadded right arm. In this curious arrangement of apparent danger and actual safety, the German mind perceives, as a rule, nothing ridiculous. On the contrary, the institution of duelling is regarded by the German student exactly as is that of cricket by the English public schoolboy or undergraduate. It is his physical religion. We remember a conversation between two undergraduates, one of an English, the other of a German University. The German inquired what were the sports in favour among the youth of English University life. There was cricket, he was told, and boating and various other athletic amusements. "But there is no duelling!" "No." "Ah, then it cannot really be a University." Preconceived ideas of duelling do not quite accord with its interpretation at a German University. In the world at large a duel used to imply an individual quarrel between two members of the community. Among German students it signifies merely a trial of skill between the members of two corps. Side is opposed to side exactly as in cricket; but each side offers only one representative at a time. Whatever shred of likeness there may be between the nose-slitting amusement of Bonn and Heidelberg and the cricket of our Universities or of our public schools, there is this wide difference, that Englishmen who have in their young days been devoted to cricket never lose their interest in it in after life, while the most renowned swordsman of a German *corps* will in the course of a few years regard his prowess as a vain thing fondly imagined. But indeed it would be absurd seriously to compare cricket with this student duelling as with the cruel bull-fight of Spain or the lazy but harmless, if childish, morra of the Italians. It may be said that there is another game of some importance in Italy, which, resembling tennis in some points, may be called a variety of the genus cricket in that its component parts are a ball and a striking power. But this game is not sufficiently widespread or popular to deserve the title of national.

It would be surprising if America, cherishing many institutions of the old country, should pass over one so venerated as cricket. It is also in accordance with the spirit of independence which is the boast of Americans that, while they look kindly on the English national game, they should strike out a new game to be more especially their own. The friendly rivalry existing between England and America led some while ago to a contest between the "wet-bobs," to use an Eton phrase, of either country, and it was only fair that the "dry-bobs" should show what they could do. Cricket matches between Americans and Englishmen are not without precedent, for in 1859 American challenged England at cricket, and the challenge was accepted by the best English Eleven of the time, who went out to America and returned having reaped success. It is possible that the supremacy of base-ball over cricket was not then so firmly established as it is now on the other side of the Atlantic; now the older is clearly held inferior to the younger game. It may be that the love of invention, of creating something new which belongs to a new people, has led to the upraising of baseball above all other games. Yet in the essence of base-ball there is nothing new. A letter in the *Times* has pointed out that in 1748 a game called base-ball was played by the family of Frederick Prince of Wales. It is possible that the resemblance between this and the American game of to-day extends further than the name. The origin of base-ball may be traced back without difficulty to the club-ball of the fourteenth century. In Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes* there is a representation of two men engaged in this amusement, or in one very closely akin to it. One is delivering a ball to the other, who stands with the depreciating aspect which seems inseparable from mediæval figures, ready to receive it with a rude kind of club. In this delivery a ball and its reception with a bat, the germ both of cricket and base-ball is easily recognized. It is curious that the attitude of the two figures is more nearly approached in base-ball than in cricket. This may be taken as an indication either that the American game is an intermediate step between club-ball and cricket, or that the base-ball players have employed a conservative wisdom in rejecting the branches to get to the root of the tree. The former interpretation is likely to find general acceptance, inasmuch as all men who

THE PROPOSED NEW RULES OF COURT.

(Continued.)

Under the Act a firm may sue and be sued in the name of the firm, and, further, any person whose interest is the same may sue in the name of one of them on behalf of all. Where an unincorporate society consists, as some mutual institutions do, of many thousand members, this will be found useful, and the rules provide sufficient means for compelling disclosure of the names of the parties. Copies of all writs issued must be filed and the filing entered in a cause book. The summary procedure as to bills of exchange is preserved, and so are the clear and useful Preliminary Acts in Admiralty and the rule of the Court of Probate, enabling the party opposing a will to save costs by giving notice that he merely insists upon proof in solemn form. The rule as to payment into court is very wide in its language, and permits such payment "when any action is brought for a debt or pecuniary damage" without leave before delivery of defence, and with leave afterwards. Judgment may be obtained as to an undefended part of a matter or against an undefending party. A new trial may likewise be ordered on any question in an action, without interfering with the finding or decision upon any other question in the action. Persons may be freely joined as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to amendment and the imposition of costs, and the court or a judge may direct notice of the proceedings to be given to third persons. Where by reason of marriage, death, or bankruptcy, a person coming into existence, or any other event occurring, after the commencement of an action, and causing a change or transmission of interest or liability, it becomes desirable to alter the parties, or the capacities in which persons are parties, an order may be obtained that the proceedings in the action shall be carried on between the continuing parties and the new parties. Actions may be consolidated by order of the court or a judge.

The Act provided for the establishment by order in council of district registries, and the rules direct that if a writ of summons is issued out of a district registry, and the defendant resides or carries on business within the district, he shall appear to the writ in that registry. If, however, he does not reside or carry on business in the district, he may elect to appear either in the district or in London, and where they are several defendants any one of them, if substantially interested in the action, can, by exercising his option, cause the proceedings to go on in London. Where there is an option of appearing in London, the writ must be endorsed with an address for service within three miles of Temple Bar. The spirit of this clause is excellent, but no man can at present say where Temple Bar will be at the time the rules come into force. The districts in the county of Lancaster will be defined by order in council; elsewhere a district is comprised in a circle with a radius of three miles from the registry. Where the action proceeds in a district registry all pleadings and other documents required to be filed shall be filed in the district registry. All proceedings shall be taken there, except as ordered, down to and including the entry for trial, or if the plaintiff is entitled to enter final judgment or to obtain an order for an account by reason of default, then down to and including the judgment or order. Writs for execution may issue from the district registry in actions proceeding there, and the registrar may make such orders as might be made at chambers by a Master. The registrar may refer to a judge, and any person may appeal to the same authority within four days, or within a time extended by the judge or registrar, but such appeal shall not necessarily be a stay of proceedings. Every proceeding shall be subject to the control of the court or a judge as if it were in London. Every reference or appeal to a judge in any action in the Chancery division shall be to the judge to whom the action is assigned. Any person who is substantially a defendant may remove proceedings to London as a right after appearance and before the expiration of the time for delivery of defence if the writ is not specially endorsed, and in certain cases where it is specially. In other cases he must apply to the court or a judge for leave, which may be granted upon terms.

These provisions will be observed to be very cautiously framed, with a view to avoid causing hardship by a new rule, the effect of which upon business may be considerable. Hitherto every country solicitor has had a London agent, through whose hands necessarily passed a great part of the business of the action, and who was usually his intermediary with counsel. The district registries will apparently be of advantage to the towns in which they are established, by facilitating the enforcement of rights there. By developing local business, they will, of course, accelerate the formation of local bars—an effect which the anticipation of the change is said to have already had. On the other hand, these changes must be to a certain extent at the expense of solicitors settled in London and of the central bar. In all the more important cases, however, clients will be anxious to avail themselves of the most skilled assistance, and will have to come for it to the metropolis.

The ambiguous word "term" has now given place to "sittings," and there are a few days in the legal year between sittings and vacation which are neither one nor the other. Thus Michaelmas sittings begin on November 2nd and last till December 21st, but the Christmas vacation is to commence on December 24th. The vacation ends with January 6th, but Hilary sittings begin on January 11th. They end on the Wednesday before Easter, and the first day of the Easter vacation is Good Friday. The vacation ends on Easter Monday. The Easter sittings begin on the Tuesday after Easter week and last till the Friday before Whit-Sunday. Next day begins Whitsun vacation, but abruptly ends on the next Tuesday. Trinity sittings begin on the Tuesday after Whitsun week and end on the 8th August. Then, on the 10th August, the long vacation sets in and lasts till the 24th October, a week before Michaelmas sittings. The intercalary days will doubtless be the season of activity in the offices of the court.

The offices of the Supreme Court will be open every day of the year except Sundays, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Whit Monday, Christmas day and "the next following working day," and all days appointed by public proclamation to be observed as days of general fast, illumination, or thanksgiving. Three of the Bank holidays are thus adopted by the Rules as holidays in the law offices, but, as the Attorney-General explained on Friday, it is not proposed to close the offices on the remaining Bank holiday, the first Monday in August. No pleadings may be amended or delivered in the long vacation without leave. Two judges of the High Court will be selected at the hearing in London or Middlesex during vacation of all such applications as may require to be promptly heard. They may sit separately or as a divisional court. One of the ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal will also be selected for similar work, and he may discharge or vary any order made by a single vacation judge of the High Court. The vacation judges may dispose of all urgent matters during any interval between the sittings of any division of the High Court or Court of Appeal, although such interval may not be called a "vacation."

The rules do not affect criminal proceedings, proceedings on the Crown side of the Queen's Bench division, on the revenue side of the Exchequer division, or proceedings for divorce and in matrimonial causes. It is also worthy of recollection that, in accordance with the Bill of this year, they do not relate to the London Bankruptcy Court. The effect of non-compliance with the rules will not be to render the proceedings in an action void, unless the court or a judge shall so direct; but such proceedings may be set aside, either wholly or in part, as irregular; or amended, or otherwise dealt with as the court or judge shall think fit. A note to the rules calls attention to the statutory enactment, that where no other provision is made by the Act, or these rules, the present procedure and practice remain in force; but it is worthy of congratulation that when the rules deal with a subject they usually attempt to deal with it once for all, and disdain the patchwork system of legislation by reference which infests so many Acts of Parliament. Some of the rules are identical, word for word, with existing regulations, but it has in most cases been properly chosen to repeat the clauses, instead of referring to them. This plan might, perhaps, with advantage have been still more thoroughly carried out. On the whole, we do not think the melancholy anticipations which have been expressed by many practitioners will be realized by very great difficulties being found on working the new system. It will be contrary to experience if they do not discover some defects in the rules, but by that gratification, as well as by the certain growth of summary business, lawyers may be consoled for the labour of learning a new practice. Their toil in this respect will be lightened by the care which has been taken to draw the rules in orderly sequence and in intelligible every-day English.

THE DEVONSHIRE CLERGY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The clergy presented an address to the Prince of Wales during his visit to the west. The address pointed to the activity of church work in the district as a proof that the Established Church is making progress proportionately to the increase of Plymouth in importance and material prosperity. The document prayed that the Prince might long be spared to use the influence of his high position for the welfare of the Church and prosperity of the town. The Vicar of St. Andrew's received from the Prince a reply to the address, in which he thanked the clergy for the kind terms in which they alluded to his visit, and congratulates them on the numerous churches which have lately been erected in their district, remarking that "It is a cause of considerable satisfaction to find that the inhabitants of the borough have shown their sense of the requirements of religion by the share they have taken in this work." The Prince feels assured that the expressions of attachment which the clergy use towards the Queen will be highly appreciated by her Majesty.

CHINESE FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

(Alta California, August 24th.)

The argument in a case of the twenty-two Chinese woman who were arrested by the Commissioner of Immigration was commenced before Judge Morrison, in the Fourth District Court, yesterday morning, by Thomas I. Bergen, counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He held that under the Burlingame Treaty the State law restricting immigration was unconstitutional, because the treaty places the subjects of China who come here upon the same footing as American citizens going to China. This State could not enforce any greater restriction upon immigrants than New York. Even if the law was not objectionable in view of the treaty stipulations, there was no evidence that the women are of the prescribed class, except the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Gibson, that such women could be distinguished by the colour and style of their dress.

District-Attorney Ryan followed Mr. Bergen. He thought that the Captain of the *Japan* had committed a breach of the penal laws of this State, and that he should be held to answer for so doing. The State had the same right to protect itself from an immoral, pestilential visitation as it had to protect itself from the immigration of convicts from foreign countries. The evidence of several witnesses proved conclusively that Chinese prostitutes could be recognized by the dress which they wore, and the gaudy colors and embroidery upon their sleeves; and the women who were brought into Court answered the description given of lewd persons, as far as the general appearance of their dress went. Even their own countrymen identified them as immoral women, and corroborated the statements made by other witnesses as to the distinguishing marks of their dress. In view of all these facts and circumstances of the case; in view of the fact that these woman could not give any local habitation to their husbands, although nearly every one of them claim to be married; in view of the fact that not one of them, although three or four testified that they had lived previously in the city, could tell the name of any street except Jackson, and even then could not tell where Jackson street was. In view of all these facts, brought out on the examination, it is clearly the duty of the Court to dismiss this writ and remand the women. Even if the Court should decide that these women are entitled to land, the officers of the steamer should be held strictly accountable for their acts. They are required by the law to show evidence of the good moral character of the passengers which they bring here from China and Japan, and in this instance they have failed to do so. The law imposes a penalty for such violation, a fine of not less than $1,000 and not more than $5,000, or imprisonment in the County Jail not less than two months nor more than twelve months.

John H. Boalt, counsel for the Commissioner of Immigration, held that the women should be remanded to the custody of the Captain of the steamer, and returned from whence they came.

Judge Quint, on behalf of the petitioner, held that the women could not be returned until they were convicted of immorality, and that there was no evidence whatever adduced during the trial to show that they were prostitutes. They must first be convicted of the offence—because it is an offence under our laws to be a prostitute—before they could be excluded from our shores. The Commissioner of Immigration testified to examining these women, and every one of them said that either they were married and came to meet their husbands, or that they came to be married. This witness was examined on behalf of the prosecution, and the only testimony given was to that effect. Out of the six Chinese merchants who testified, four of them stated that there was nothing in the dress by which the condition or moral status of the female, either here or in China, could be determined. They certainly were better authority on this point than the Rev. O. Gibson and Rev. Mr. Condit, who directly contradicted each other in their statements relating to the manners and customs of the Chinese.

The Court took the case under advisement, and signified his intention of rendering a decision at ten o'clock this morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 6TH, EVENING.

The drug market continues to keep very quiet, the following are the ruling prices with more sellers than buyers:—Patna, $572½ to $575; Benares, $545 to $547½; Malwa good old drug $590 on credit, free of allowance. Sales since the arrival of the last mail steamer amount to about 200 chests.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Antenor* for London:—

FROM HONGKONG.

Congou, 27,950 lbs.; Scented Caper, 147,000 lbs.—Total 174,950 lbs.

FROM SWATOW.

Oolong, 30,443 lbs.

FROM AMOY.

Oolong, 9,220 lbs.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/2¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 221½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72¾
Private, 30 days' sight 73¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—3 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,650 per share, nominal.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 89 per share, nominal.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$190 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$530 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s—par ($75) per share.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 90 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON OCTOBER 6TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $12.70, by Fook-mow-loong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $21.50, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $73.00, by Yee-shun to travelling trader.
Hams, 5 packages, at $12.80, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.30, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $52.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.10, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
White Pepper, 20 bags, at $18.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 400 bags, at $6.82, by Yuen-fa to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 16th inst.
LONDON	Melbrek	Peirce	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Beautiful Star	George Bilton	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ardent	Robert Clasper	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Falcon	Shiell	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Albuera	W. H. Thomas	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Galley of Lorne (str.)	W. H. Burgoyne		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	Thos. Stephens	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Thos. Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hopewell	Parson	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CALTA	China (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Fleuriais		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Travancore (str.)	C. Anderson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, &c.	Legislator (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 10th inst.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)	Morales	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Nourdeden	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Behar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Iraouaddy (str.)	Lecointre		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Baroda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, &c.	Columbian (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and, to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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THE Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON" will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.
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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
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NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

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C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
1620 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

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1621 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer "FORMOSA," Captain Morales, will have early despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1614 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BEHAR," will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 30th September, 1874. 1575

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 30th September, 1874. 1576

FOR NEW YORK, (*Vid* SUEZ CANAL.)

THE British Steamship "GALLEY OF LORNE," W. H. Burgoyne, Master, shortly expected from Shanghai, will have early despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 1462 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship "ALBUERA," W. H. Thomas, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1602 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship "MORNING LIGHT," 2,377 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1585 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark "ARDENT," Robert Clasper, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1419 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Barque "FALCON," Shiell, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, OR THOMAS & MERCER, *Canton.*
tf 1423 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque "HOPEWELL," Captain Parson, will load here, and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1560 Hongkong, 29th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship "LATHLEY RICH," Thomas Mitchell, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 14th September, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship "SIR HARRY PARKES," will load at this and Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1436 Hongkong, 12th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship "BEAUTIFUL STAR," George Bilton, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

(To follow the "SING TAI.")

THE Clipper Ship "MELBREK," Capt. Peirce, will load here, at Whampoa and Macao, for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, OR DEACON & Co., *Canton.*
tf 1282 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship "SAN JUAN," *(late American Ship "James R. Keeler,")* A. Urtubiaga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *"TRAVANCORE,"* Captain C. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 15th October, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 14th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 29th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship *"AVA,"* Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st October, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Screw Steamer "FORMOSA," 458 tons Register, 7,500 piculs Carrying Capacity.
For Particulars, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT, By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

SUN WOO, MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING, WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT, (Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street,* HONGKONG.
1428 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

榮 記 煤 炭

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Manila.—A Supplementary, per *Emuy*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai.—Per *Columbian*, to-day, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-morrow, the 8th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packets *China* and *Thales*, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE *"ENGLISH PACKET."*

The English Contract Packet *"TRAVANCORE,"* will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th October, at Noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 14th October.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 14th October.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 15th October.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 15th October, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 15th October, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 15th October.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong, 29th September, 1874.

MAILS BY THE *"FRENCH PACKET."*

The French Mail Packet *"AVA"* will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 22nd instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 4th October, 1874.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 34 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet viâ Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 .... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 „
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 „
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 .. 72 „

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi .... 42 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded viâ Marseilles .... 36 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded viâ Southampton ...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi .... } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles .... } 34 „ „ „
When forwarded viâ Southampton ...... } 28 „ „ „

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight .... 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces .... 4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces .... 8 „
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

THISTLEDOWN.

[AN ENGLISH RURAL CUSTOM.]

Long ago—a little girl,
Smooth of cheek and dark of curl,
Like my daughter's, nearly—
I gathered for my bridal bed
Many a thorny thistle head
Before the flying tufts were shed,
And saved them up so dearly.

O the happy days and dreams!
Endless Present—lit with gleams
Of a wonderous Future!
Day, and week, and month, and year,
Glide—and what know you, my dear?
And what know I? O little sphere
Of every mortal creature!

Life has pleasure, life has pain!
Passing, not to come again,
Blackest hours and brightest.
Time takes all things, all must go:
Bygones vanish—is it so?
Gone and lost for ever? No!
Not the least and lightest.

In Age we laugh at dreams of Youth,
Are Age's dreams more like the truth?
And what is life but feeling?
The world is something, none can doubt,
But no one finds its secret out.
To childhood, and to souls devout,
Come the best revealing.

Gay at heart are you my child,
Gathering downy thistles wild;
Cares nor fears oppress thee;
Gathering up, for joy, for moan,
When all these Autumns too, are flown,
The bed that you must lie upon.
God protect and bless thee!

—*W. A., in the Athenæum.*

AMONGST THE MORMONS.

This morning we were up betimes, walking about the city. We visited a great establishment belonging to a few of the leading Mormons, who supply the saints with all kinds of goods, from a paper of pins to a plough, and including every conceivable article, both ornamental and useful. They informed us that their sales last year amounted to over six millions of dollars (£1,200,000)—a remarkable proof of the great industrial activity of the Mormons. At nine o'clock we were in the special train on our way to Brigham Young's country retreat. We were accompanied by half-a-dozen of the leading saints, and several of the ladies of their families, including two of President Young's daughters. We conversed freely with all the members of the party on the peculiar tenets of Mormonism, and I am quite sure from what was said that the ladies then present will never consent to be married except in accordance with the good old Christian practice of a husband sticking to one wife. Some of the Mormon ladies were quite emphatic on this point, and spoke so strongly as to convince us that if the existence of polygamy depended upon the women of Utah its doom was already sealed. On our arrival at the terminus of the road, one of Brigham Young's sons met us at the depôt, and escorted us to his father's residence, where we were cordially received by the President, and invited to remain to lunch. The reader can imagine better than I can describe our feelings at sitting down to a hospitable repast with Brigham Young, and several of his principal male apostles; and especially at our being waited upon by one of his numerous wives, a lady between forty and fifty years of age, and by the two daughters who had travelled with us from Salt Lake City. In our conversation about various matters I asked Brigham Young what book I could buy which would gave me the most accurate information concerning the Mormon religion. He answered pat, "The Bible." I then asked what was the next best book, and he mentioned a work written by a well-known literary saint. During our conversation one of President Young's sons, a young man about twenty, asked if he might go up with us to Salt Lake City, and hear Canon Kingsley preach on the following day. The father consented at once, simply requesting his son to return on Monday morning. Not far from his house, which is a modest two-storey structure, built near the principal street, he has erected a large steam factory for the manufacture of all kinds of woollen fabrics. After spending a pleasant hour or two with the veteran Mormon chief, who I may add, is a rather stout-built man, of apparently about seventy years of age, and the expression of whose countenance is peculiarly keen and shrewd, we returned to the city, stopping by the way at one station to visit the great American Kanyon, and at another to inspect the works where a large portion of the silver ore found in Utah is brought for smelting purposes. On our arrival at the city we visited the theatre with a Mormon, who, besides being one of Brigham Young's official colleagues, is a man of great wealth, and who told us that he hailed from Birmingham in England. The theatre, which was built by the President, was moderately filled, and the audience greatly applauded the actors, an English company, who certainly did their utmost to entertain the people.—*St. James' Magazine.*

AN ADVENTURE IN THE HAREM.

Taking my revolver in one hand and feeling my way with the other, I entered the corridor, which at first seemed to lead me in the direction of the large court, where I had seen figures flitting in the moonshine. Fifty feet of darkness, and I come to a door, which swings easily open, and I suddenly find myself out again in the moonlight. It is another very small court, and a corridor runs around it, which is separated from the court by a small partition, covered by a projecting rock, fifteen or twenty feet high. I proceed around this little court, keeping well in the shade, until, reaching another corridor, I enter, and find myself in a high room, into which a little moonshine penetrates through small square holes near the top. Here are five or six doors, leading in as many different directions. I choose one, but must have lost all idea of direction in my various turnings and windings, for I am soon involved in a hopeless labyrinth of intricate passages and small rooms, which seem interminable. I had taken care to provide myself with a small piece of candle and with matches, and I lighted one occasionally to aid me in my search. It was without avail. Only the bare mud walls and floors, without a vestige of anything to indicate the presence of man or woman. The rooms were from eight to fifteen feet square, and must have been perfectly dark, even in the daytime, as I could see no signs of window or any aperture by which the light might have penetrated. Dungeons I would have believed them, had not the thin mud walls precluded that idea. A search afterwards made by Kaufmann proved that there were no dungeons in the palace of the Khan, the truth being that imprisonment as a punishment is a refinement of cruelty unknown at Khiva. They cut off people's noses, ears, and heads, whip them, stone them to death, but never imprison them. There is not a building in Khiva capable of holding a prisoner twenty-four hours.

Once I stumbled into a large, low room, where there were five or six old-fashioned ovens of mud, such as may be seen at almost any farmhouse, several great iron kettles, each mounted on a little furnace, with various cooking utensils scattered about. This was probably the kitchen of the palace. Shortly afterwards I again found myself in a small room. The floor, I observe, is wet and muddy. I strike a match, and, to my horror, I find myself on the verge of a deep well, with a very low curb. Thoroughly frightened, I light my short piece of candle, determined to rather face any danger from concealed enemies than incur the risk of being precipitated into some horrible hole or pit. The well appeared to be about fifty feet deep, and contained water, as a bit of earth which I dropped into it proved. The room was small, close, and low, with a smell somehow suggestive of a charnel-house, and I thought it was a strange place of all others for a well. The silence became oppressive, even fearful, and I began to have a strange feeling, as if everything around me were unreal. I was evidently far away from the inhabited portion of the harem, and I had lost all idea of its direction.

I rose and again commenced the search, this time taking my lighted piece of candle. But I soon had reason to doubt whether light was not more dangerous than darkness. I enter a small room, and, looking room, perceive in one corner a pile of black earth, which somehow excited my curiosity. Following a kind of blind impulse, I stoop down and pick up a handful; but I drop it in terror—it is gunpowder. Quickly retreating through two or three rooms, until I have put a safe distance between me and the dangerous compound, I lean against a wall, weak with fear, I think of the carelessness of the Khivans in handling powder, as shown in the way in which large quantities of it were found lying around in the palace of Hazar Asp; and here I had been wandering about, striking matches, and throwing down the still burning ends, for an hour. There was enough powder in that little room to blow the whole palace to atoms. And then the thought occurred to me that the Khan might have laid a plan for blowing up the place, as is often done in these countries. I thought of the last Chinese governor of Kuldja, who, foreseeing that the Mahomedans would soon take the city by storm, assembled all his household, councillors, ministers, wives, and children, to debate upon what was best to be done, and who, while the discussion was at its hottest, hearing the shouts of the victors entering the city, gently laid down his pipe on the floor by his side, firing a train of powder connected with the magazine below, and putting an end to indecision and debate. At that moment this seemed to me the most uncomfortable story I had ever heard. I began to look upon my adventure as the most absurd, foolish, and ridiculous thing I had ever attempted, and to wonder how I could have been so idiotic as to undertake it.

Once more I took up the light, and commenced trying to find my way out, resolved to let the dark-eyed beauty of the harem take care of herself. I had, as it seemed, narrowly escaped death twice, and that was enough for one night. Getting out was not so easy, I found, as getting in. I wandered about for half an hour longer in the labyrinth of rooms without finding any outlet, and just began to think I was lost for good, when I suddenly came out into a wide corridor. I turned to the right, determined, if I did not find the outlet here, to explore the other end, and in no case again involve myself in the intricacies of the small rooms. I soon came to the end of the corridor, and found a door, which was closed. Just as I was on the point of opening it, supposing I had last found my way, I was arrested by a sound of voices on the other side. I instantly blew out my light, and set myself to listen with feelings of curiosity, possibly not unmixed with fear. The voices were plainly those of females, and, after listening some minutes, I concluded that there was no man among them. I had evidently reached the court of the harem just when least expecting it, and I was only separated from it by a thin wooden door. What surprised me, however, was that these voices were chattering and laughing in the gayest manner, although in suppressed tones; one would have thought it was a bevy of school girls having a surreptitious midnight party unknown to the matron. The women who appeared at the doors in the early part of the evening were weeping and wringing their hands in the most disconsolate manner, and apparently with such good reason, that I was not at all disposed to doubt the sincerity of their grief. These, on the contrary, were seemingly in the gayest and the merriest of humours. This puzzled me for awhile; but concluding that as they had at first expected to have their heads cut off, and had since been assured that they would not be harmed in any way, this gaiety was not, after all, so unnatural.

I softly found the iron handle of the door, and tried to pull it open, without success. I then attempted to push it, with the same result; it was evidently fastened on the other side. I at last decided to knock. Those inside were apparently so occupied that they did not at first hear me, and I was obliged to repeat the knock several times before I succeeded in attracting their attention. Then the voices suddenly ceased, and there was a silence. I repeated the knock softly. In a moment I heard them whispering behind the door, and easily distinguished one or two suppressed giggles. Again I knocked, and this time there was a voice in answer—a soft, girlish voice, that went rippling over the smooth syllables of Tartar tongue like a brook over stones. I could not understand a word; but it was not hard to suppose she was asking who was there. I answered, "*Aman*"—"peace," or "peace be with you"—the universal salutation in such cases, inwardly consigning Ak-Mamatoff to the lowermost regions of the Inferno, for having disappeared when I needed him most. There was another smothered laugh, and then the same word, "*Aman?*" "*Aman?*" repeated in an interrogatory manner, as though wishing to be assured of my peaceful intentions.

Again I repeated the talismanic word, and then there was a rattle of bolts, the light door swung open, and I was greeted with a peal of laughter. I was never more astonished in my life. I had expected to see them all fly in terror, upon perceiving who I was, and that I would have all the difficulty in the world to reassure them. So far from manifesting any sign of fear, they acted, I thought, as though they expected me. There were six or eight of them; some old and ugly, some young and pretty, grouped around the door in their strange costumes, and among them I noticed the one that had particularly attracted my attention at the gates of the harem. It was she who opened the door, and now stood holding a heavy stone lamp overhead, which cast a fitful light over the scene. She looked at me intently with her great dark eyes, and only smiled gravely when the others laughed. As soon as I recovered from my astonishment, I laughed in my turn, uttered a "salaam," and then asked for "*chai*,"—tea. They instantly understood, and the one I have spoken of as queen stepped forward, took my hand in hers, and led me into a very small court about eight feet square, and out of that into the moonshine, followed by the whole of the company chattering in an excited manner. We were in the grand court of the harem.—*"Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva," by J. A. MacGahan.*

THE TYROLESE AT HOME.

There is something about the good hearted Tyrolese—their simplicity of manner and delight in chatting and supplying you with information—that contrasts very favourably with the manners of the Swiss peasantry. Travelling has become such an institution in Helvetia that tourists are simply regarded as so much currency in trade, as much as possible being obtained out of the animate goods, as they pass from hand to hand, as if they were bales of cotton or coffee. In the Tyrol, simply perhaps because the country is more untravelled, matters are widely different. Your Tyrolese host has always a friendly interest in your doings, and there are not so many travellers but that he can have a personal chat, and give you his opinion on the politics of European powers. In any *Senner-hütte*, or shepherd's hut, that you enter, you are always welcome, and the occupants are in a general way most simple and obliging in their relations to strangers. A basin or rather a tub of milk, you are always heartily welcome to, and often to an unlimited supply of butter and cheese besides, any modest gratuity being accepted with thankfulness. And if you will but condescend to sit down for an hour, the good folks are truly pleased, and while sucking quietly at their big pipes will listen with extreme satisfaction and attention to any news you may give them. Their modest bearing and hospitable character prove how glad they are to see you and make one quite regret when it comes to parting again. It is the same if you go into a cottage to inquire the way, or ask it of some villager; you are regarded somehow as honouring the household or individual in the highest degree, and it is with no little delight that they give the information asked for. Of beggars and cretins the Tyrol is singularly free, and this fact alone contributes in no little way to the enjoyment of a pedestrian tour.—*Tramps in the Tyrol. By H. Baden Pritchard.*

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH AND HIS SISTER.

On the shortest day of the year (St. Thomas's Day) they reached a small two-story cottage at the Townend of Grasmere, which, for the next eight years, was to be the poet's home, immortalised by the work he did in it. That cottage has behind it a small orchard-plot or garden ground shelving upwards toward the woody mountains above, and in front it looks across the peaceful lake with its one green island, to the steeps of Silver-how on the farther side. Westward it looks on Helm Craig, and up the long folds of Easedale towards the range that divides Easedale from Borrowdale. In this cottage they two lived on their income of a hundred pounds a year, Dorothy doing all the household work, for they had then, it has been said, no servant. Besides this she had time to write out all his poems—for Wordsworth himself could never bear the strain of transcribing—to read aloud to him of an afternoon or evening,—at one such reading by her of Milton's Sonnets it was that his soul took fire and rolled off his first sonnets—and to accompany him on his endless walks. Nor these alone—her eye and imagination fed him, not only with subjects for his poetry, but even with images and thoughts. What we are told of the poem of the "Beggars" might be said, of I know not how many more. "The sister's eye was ever on the watch to provide for the poet's pen." He had a most observant eye, and she also for him; and his poems are sometimes little more than poetic versions of her descriptions of the objects which she had seen; and which he treated as seen by himself. Look at the poem on the "Daffodils," and compare with it these words taken from the sister's journal; "When we were in the woods below Gowbarrow-park, we saw a few daffodils close by the water side. As we went along there were more and yet more; and at last, under the boughs of the trees, we saw there were a long belt of them along the shore. I never saw daffodils so beautiful. They grew among the mossy stones about them. Some rested their heads on the stones, as on a pillow; the rest tossed, and reeled, and danced, and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind, they looked so gay and glancing." It may also be noted that the poet's future wife contributed to this poem these two best lines—

They flash upon that inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude.

Or take another description from Miss Wordsworth's journal of a birch-tree, "the lady of the woods," which her brother has not versified:—"As we were going along we were stopped at once, at the distance perhaps, of fifty yards from our favourite birch-tree; it was yielding to the gust of the wind, with all its tender twigs; the sun shone upon it, and it glanced in the wind like a flying sunshiny shower. It was a tree in shape, with stem and branches, but it was like a spirit of water."—*Principal Shairp's Preface to Miss Wordsworth's Journal.*

In receiving a deputation in reference to the Saturday Hospital Fund, Dr. Manning alluded to the non-attendance of the working classes at public worship. While admitting and lamenting the fact, he thought it was in a great measure attributable to the insufficient and objectionable provision made for the poor in many of the churches.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/.) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 °/.) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

3m 1208 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/.) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and on claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*

4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 6th October, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.		
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400lbs.	$102.00 a $115.00
,, 28 a 32		112.00 a 118.00
,, 38 a 42		120.00 a 128.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 a 7¼ lbs.	per piece	$1.85 a 1.90
,, 8 a 8½ lbs.	,,	2.10 a 2.35
,, 9 a 10 lbs.	,,	2.75 a 3.35
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed	,,	2.16 a 2.30
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.45 a 2.60
,, 68 a 80	,,	2.80 a 3.45
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
White Brocades	,,	2.65 a 2.70
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.60 a 2.65
,, 40	,,	3.85 a 4.00
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32in. 7lbs.	,,	1.50 a 1.65
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.20
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.80 a 3.95
Dyed Brocade Do.	,,	3.80 a 3.95
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.00
Chintz	,,	1.30 a 1.85
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
,, Brown	,,	0.60 a 0.65
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.80
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian, 22	,,	0.15 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.22 a 0.23
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.70 a 0.75
Long Ells, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.40 a 9.60
,, ,, Assorted		9.0 a 9.05
,, *HH* Scarlet		9.40 a 9.50
,, ,, Assorted		8.60 a 8.70
Camlets, 888	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, 88	,,	18.20 a 19.00
,, 8	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, *BBB*	,,	20.00 a 20.50
Lastings, *DD*	,,	14.50 a 15.00
METALS.		
Iron, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	3.35 a 4.00
,, Hoop	,,	4.60 a 4.85
,, Bar	,,	3.45 a 3.50
,, Wire	,,	7.45 a 9.20
Lead	,,	7.40 a 7.60
Steel, English	per tub.	4.75 a 4.80
,, Swedish	,,	4.90 a 5.10
Tin, Malacca	per picul	25.00 a 26.20
Tin Plates	per box	7.80 a 8.00
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.40 a 29.00
Quicksilver, English	,,	196.00 a 197.00
,, American	,,	198.00 a 200.00
Spelter	,,	7.20 a 7.50

PRODUCE.		
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	14.00 a 14.50
,, Ningpo	,,	15.00 a 15.50
,, Tientsin	,,	14.50 a 15.00
,, Shantung	,,	15.00 a 15.20
,, Bengal	,,	13.00 a 14.50
Alum	,,	1.30 a 1.35
Sesamum, Japan white	,,	3.90 a 4.10
,, Black	,,	3.50 a 3.60
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.85 a 1.90
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.75 a 1.80
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Saigon	,,	1.70 a 1.72
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	6.10 a 6.60
Coals, Australian	per ton	
,, English steam		14.50 a —
,, American Anthracite		13.50 a —
,, Sydney		10.00 a —
Window Glass	per box	5.70 a 5.80
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.80 a 6.00
,, Banjar	,,	4.50 a 4.80
Pepper, White	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, Black	,,	12.00 a 12.50
Betel Nut		4.10 a 4.25
Sandal Wood Malabar		8.75 a 9.00
,, South Seas		18.50 a 19.00
Sapan Wood, Manila		1.80 a 2.20
,, Siam		2.50 a 2.75
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.20 a 1.35
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		8.50 a 8.65
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
,, California	,,	1.85 a 1.90
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.00 a 6.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.60 a 3.70
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 a 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.40 a 4.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	,,	14.00 a 14.50
Peas, White	,,	1.80 a 1.85
,, Green	,,	1.70 a 2.25
,, Black	,,	1.70 a 1.83
,, Yellow	,,	1.70 a 1.74
Mushrooms	,,	55.00 a 60.00
Seaweed, Green	,,	1.50 a 1.60
,, Cut	,,	2.80 a 3.20
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	12.00 a 12.50
,, ,, middle	,,	8.25 a 8.50
,, Dried ,, small	,,	5.20 a 5.70
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	6.00 a 6.00
Bees Wax, Japan	,,	11.00 a 12.55
,, Hankow	,,	13.80 a 14.75

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Albay	Diaz	Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Alaska	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	*In Dock*
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amoy	Smith	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	*Repairing*
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
China	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	971	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Columbian	G. E. Stead	Brit. str	1194	P. & O. S. S. Co	Swatow, &c.
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tack-mee	Bangkok
Douglas	Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Emuy	Airadi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	Amoy
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Formosa	Morales	Span. str	355	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Legislator	Craig	Brit. str	1374	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Leonor	Echanique	Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Norna	Keah	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Volga	Nondeden	Fren. str	951	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Yo-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	Cullen	Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
A. E. Vidal	Beard	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	*Repairing*
Advance	Thompsen	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Albuera	Thomas	Brit. sh	774	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Aldebaran	P. E. W. Maack	Ger. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	
Amanda	T. Harms	Ger. sch	190	Bourjau & Co	*Repairing*
Amoy	F. T. Voigt	Siam. bk	262	Chinese	
Ardent	R. Clasper	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Baltic	Andersen	Ger. bk	318	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Bua Oano	Tams	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	*Dismasted*
Bua Pah	Miller	Siam. sh	400	Chinese	
Burra-Noorfel	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Canton	[illegible]	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Caroline	H. E. Meyer	Ger. bk	360	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carmelita & Ida	L. Jenren	Ger. bk	421	Schellhass & Co	*Dismasted*
Caraujah	Geo. Cowse	Brit. sh	391	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cecilia	Jose Ribeiro	Port. bk	133	Remedios & Co	*For Sale*
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	356	P. M. S. S. Co	*Dismasted*
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Frazar & Co	*Repairing*
Chow Sye	Kruse	Siam. sh	426	Chinese	
Coquette	Lauridsen	Ger. bk	263	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Courier	B. B. Alston	Brit. bk	386	Thos. Howard & Co	
Courier	Bartlett	Brit. bk		Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cutty Sark	Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Dan	Hilberg	Swed. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	
Daylight	P. Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Dudu	N. H. Klahn	Siam bk	322	Chinese	
Emigrante	L. Castaguino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	*Sunk*
Eugenio	Cessoerin	Aust. sh	570	Messageries Maritimes	
Everhard	Horseman	Ger. bk	682	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Falcon	Sayle	Siam. bk	795	A. MacG. Heaton	
Falcon	B. Shiell	Brit. bk	795	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	*Repairing*
Gem	Peurson	Brit. bk	455	Chinese	
Georgina	J. Rommey	Brit. bk	315	Order	*Repairing*
Golden Star	Lange	Siam. bk	289	Chinese	
Guam	Oahes	Brit. bk	298	Borneo Co. Limited	*Repairing*
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam sh	638	Chinese	
Hopewell	Geo. F. Parson	Brit. bk	578	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Imogen	Hughes	Brit. bk	383	Thomas Howard & Co	*Sunk*
Inverary	James Semple	Brit. bk	283	Yut-foong-loong	*Repairing*
Jacobine	Hoolmann	Ger. bk	417	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Joachim Christian	H. C. Reimer	Ger. bk	457	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jurgen	Wendt	Ger. bk	269	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kim-yung-tye		Siam lug	229	Chinese	
Lothley Rich	Mitchell	Amr. sh	1327	Russell & Co	New York
Lizzie H.	Bubson	Amr. bk	896	Aug. Heard & Co	*Repairing*
Lotus	Dethleffsen	Siam sch	552	Chinese	
Macio	Ormaechea	Peru. sh	605	Carlowitz & Co	
Malvern	G. Myles	Brit. bk	410	Captain	*Sunk*
Maria y Vicente	Santawloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mariner	Legonder	Brit. bk	340	Chinese	
Matilda Atheling	Whereat	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	*Repairing*
Maury	Sachan	Ger. bk	389	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Meteor	C. T. Petterson	Siam. bk	395	Chinese	
Mindanao	C. Smith	Brit. bk	484	Rozario & Co	*Sunk*
Morning Light	Obaston	Brit. sh	2377	Frazer & Co	*Repairing*
North America	Tuslen	Amr. sh	1582	P. & O. Co	
Poter	Richelsen	Ger. bk	399	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	Fung-fat-loong	
Radama	Boucher	Fren. sh	487	Carlowitz & Co	*Repairing*
Seaforth	Bernet	Siam bk	311	Chinese	*Sunk*
Sea Bell	O'Keefe	Amr. sch	90	Carlowitz & Co	
Sir Harry Parkes	Thos. Stephens	Brit. sh	806	Olyphant & Co	New York
Starlight	T. Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	*Sunk*
Tuler	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	335	Siemssen & Co	*Repairing*
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Gilman & Co	
Valentine	Pouligo	Fren. bk	337	Carlowitz & Co	
Vesta	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
Willard G. Patton	Connor	Amr. sch	518	Order	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	233	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	En route to Hongkong
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Shanghai
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Nagasaki
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Cope	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Tientsin
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Nagasaki
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meance	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Yokohama
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Nagasaki
Mosquito	gunboat	1	60	Lieut. Comdr. Paul	Nagasaki
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.		150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	En route to Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
St. Louis	Spanish cor.			Don Teró Ney

WHAMPOA.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Behar	Edmond	Brit. str	1800	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Battoo Bassie	Visemann	Dut. bg	346	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Bengali	Morton	Brit. bk	415	Chinese	
Beautiful Star	G. Bolton	Brit. sh	560	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Ellen Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	331	Bourjau & Co	
H. & L.	Blanche	Fren. bg	250	Carlowitz & Co	
Melbrek	Pierce	Brit. sh	870	A. MacG. Heaton	London
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Peru. sh	1496	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Obinkiang	Jas. Hogg	Brit. str	79	Siemssen & Co	
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Buob	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g.b.		
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	

MACAO.

In port on 2nd October, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Callao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Arranesa	
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bk	226	J. E. d'Almeida	
Santa Sancha	M. Nunis, Jun.	Port. bk	311	A. A. de Mello & Co	
Spark ‡		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
White Cloud	Benning	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Sunk

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 22nd September, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Amer	Jurgesson	Brit. bk	235	Master	Uncertain
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	378	E. Herton	Newchwang
Chow-fo	Haberkost	Brit. bk	259	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Carl Ludwig	Carlson	Ger. bk	243	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Condor	Stephens	Ger. bk	426	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
China	Smidth	Ger. sch	201	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Furst Bismarck	Krause	Ger. bk	271	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Gustav	Johnson	Ger. bk	237	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Ingeburg	Jacobson	Ger. bk	386	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	514	Bradley & Co	Chefoo
Juno	Blethen	Amr. bk	306	E. Herton	
Lauenburg	McPherson	Brit. sch	333	E. Vincent & Co	
Oscar Mooyer	Weller	Ger. bk	332	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Presto	Jrgens	Brit. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Pyrmont	Diedricksen	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Resolution	Conception	Siam. sh	316	Chinese	Uncertain
Taikun	Holler	Ger. bk	355	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Willis	Badnoch	Brit. sch	274	Bradley & Co	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port on 26th September, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Anita	Nielsen	Dan. bk	246	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Auguste Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Catharina	Schultz	Ger. bk	338	H. A. Petersen & Co	
China	Schmidt	Ger. sch	201	Pasedag & Co	
Gustav	Johannsen	Ger. bg	237	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Hapseng	Ulrich	Siam. bg	370	Brown & Co	
Picciola	Grafe	Ger. bk	263	Pasedag & Co	
Seaman's Bride	Andersen	Siam. bk	314	Brown & Co	
Suwa	Warnken	Ger. bk	291	Pasedag & Co	
Traviata	Breckwoldt	Ger. bk	264	Pasedag & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 25th September, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Annie Mabel	Pouting	Brit. bk	279	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia
Argonaut	Cameron	Brit. sh	1171	Westall Galton & Co	London
Countess of Errol	Taylor	Brit. sch	218	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Johanne	Fernhaber	Ger. bg	252	Chinese	Newchwang
Lutan	Whitton	Brit. bg	261	Adamson, Bell & Co	New Zealand
Taitsing	Richard	Brit. sh	818	Silverlock & Co	New York
Thyatira	McKay	Brit. sh	962	Adamson, Bell & Co	London

SHANGHAI.

In port on 19th September, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	179	J. S. Baron	Nagasaki
Condor	Brehn	Ger. bg	235	Bourjau & Co	
Foochow	Hookrenter	Siam. bk	300	Choong Seng	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	480	Chinese	
Halloween	Watt	Brit. sh	920	Frazar & Co	
Hans	Lemoult	Ger. bk	182	Dent & Co	
J. L. Worcester	Oawes	Brit. sh	844	Findlay, Wade & Co	New York
Kronprindsessen	Caaferaen	Dan. bk	344	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lydia	Youngson	Brit. bk	[illegible]	W. Lowe	
Mary Whitridge	Cutler	Amr. sh	862	Russell & Co	
Mistletoe	Meyers	Brit. bk	268	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Saint Aubyn	Blonit	Fren. sh	1026	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Siam	Hanssen	Siam. bk	225	Choong Seng	
Wemyss Castle	Shields	Brit. sh	700	Frazar & Co	
Woodlark	Largie	Brit. sh	688	Adamson, Bell & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 15th September, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelia	Simpson	Brit. bk	330	Captain	
Ambassador	Prelin	Brit. bk		Cornes & Co	
Bothwell Castle	Anthony	Brit. sh	592	P. M. S. S. Co	
Brewster	Johnson	Amr. bg	330	P. M. S. S. Co	
Laju	Scott	Brit. sh	560	Wilkin & Robison	
Lizzie	Graham	Brit. bk	280	H. Granert	
Myrtle	Foley	Amr. sch	33	Captain	
Renda	Dinsley	Brit. sh		Simon, Evers & Co	
Tokstea	McKinnon	Brit. sh	1100	Wilkin & Robison	

MANILA.

In port on 17th September, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Candelaria		Span. bk	407	F. Reyes	
Don Quixote		Amr. sh	1174	Order	
Empire		Amr. sh	1101	Russell & Sturgis	
Hoogly		Amr. sh	1158	Russell & Sturgis	
Kassa		Brit. bk	336	Russell & Sturgis	
Lizzie Iredale		Brit. bg	693	Russell & Sturgis	
Warrior		Brit. sh	919	Order	
Westminster		Brit. sh	1448	Peele, Hubbell & Co	

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